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Two divinities might have pleaded their prerogative of *impaffibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand. *Dryden's Æn. Dedicat.*

IMPA'SSIBLE, *adj.* [*impaffibile*, Fr. *in* and *paffio*, Latin.] Incapable of suffering; exempt from the agency of external causes; exempt from pain.

If the upper foul check what is contented to by the will, in compliance with the flesh, and can then hope that, after a few years of sensuality, that rebellious servant shall be eternally cast off, drop into a perpetual *impaffible* nothing, take a long progress into a land where all things are forgotten, this would be some colour. *Hammond.*

Secure of death, I should condemn thy dart, *Dryden.*
Though naked, and *impaffible* depart.

IMPA'SSIBLENESS, *n. f.* [*from impaffibile*.] Impaffibility; exemption from pain.

How shameless a partiality is it, thus to reserve all the sensibilities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impaffibility* of the next? *Decay of Piety.*

IMPA'SSIONED, *adj.* [*in* and *paffion*.] Seized with passion.

So, standing, moving, or to height upgrown,
The tempest, all *impaffion'd*, thus began. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

IMPA'SSIVE, *adj.* [*in* and *paffive*.] Exempt from the agency of external causes.

She told him what those empty phantoms were,
Forms without bodies, and *impaffive* air. *Dryden's Æn.*
Pale suns, unfelt at distance, roll away;
And on th' *impaffive* ice the lightnings play. *Pope.*

IMPA'STED, *adj.* [*in* and *paffte*.] Covered as with paste.

Horridly trick'd
With blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons,
Bak'd and *impaffted* with the parching fires. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

IMPA'TIENCE, *n. f.* [*impatience*, Fr. *impatientia*, Latin.]

1. Inability to suffer pain; rage under suffering.
All the power of his wits has given way to his *impatience*. *Shaksp. King Lear.*
2. The experiment I resolv'd to make was upon thought, and not rashness of *impatience*. *Temple.*
3. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion.
4. Inability to suffer delay; eagerness.

IMPA'TIENT, *adj.* [*impatiens*, Fr. *impatiens*, Latin.]

1. Not able to endure; incapable to bear.
Fame, *impatient* of extremes, decays
Not more by envy than excess of praise. *Pope.*
2. Furious with pain; unable to bear pain.
The tortur'd savage turns around,
And flings about his foam, *impatient* of the wound. *Dryden.*
3. Vehemently agitated by some painful passion.
To be *impatient* at the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born an angel. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
The *impatient* man will not give himself time to be informed of the matter that lies before him. *Addison's Spectator.*
4. Eager; ardently desirous; not able to endure delay.
The mighty Cæsar waits his vital hour,
Impatient for the world, and grasps his promis'd pow'r. *Dry.*
On the seas prepar'd the vessel stands;
Th' *impatiens* manner thy speed demands. *Pope's Odyssey.*

IMPA'TIENTLY, *adv.* [*from impatient*.]

1. Passionately; ardently.
He considered one thing so *impatently*, that he would not admit any thing else to be worth consideration. *Clarendon.*
2. Eagerly; with great desire.
To *impatronize*, *v. a.* [*impatroniser*, Fr. *in* and *patronize*.]
To gain to one's self the power of any feignory. This word is not usual.
The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himself of the dutchy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
To *impawn*, *v. a.* [*in* and *pawn*.] To impignorate; to pawn; to give as a pledge; to pledge.
Go to the king, and let there be *impawn'd*
Some surety for a safe return again. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*
Many now in health
Shall drop their blood, in approbation
Of what your reverence shall invite us to;
Therefore take heed how you *impawn* our person,
How you awake our sleeping sword of war. *Shaksp. H. V.*

TO IMPA'CH, *v. a.* [*impacher*, French.]

1. To hinder; to impede. This sense is little in use.
Each door he opened without any breach;
There was no bar to stop, nor foe him to *impach*. *Fairy Queen.*
These ungracious practices of his sons did *impach* his journey to the Holy Land, and vexed him all the days of his life. *Davies.*
If they will *impach* the purposes of an army, which they have no reason to think themselves able to resist, they put themselves out of all expectation of mercy. *Hayward.*
A deflexion on my throat *impach'd* my utterance. *Havel.*
2. To accuse by public authority.
They were both *impach'd* by a house of commons. *Addison.*
Great diffentions were kindled between the nobles and com-

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mons on account of Coriolanus, whom the latter had *impach'd*. *Swift.*

IMPE'ACH, *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Hindrance; let; impediment.

Why, what an intricate *impach* is this?
If here you hous'd him, here he would have been;
If he were mad, he would not plead so coldly. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*

IMPE'ACHABLE, *adj.* [*from impach*.] Accusable; chargeable.

Had God omitted by positive laws to give religion to the world, the wisdom of his providence had been *impachable*. *Grew's Censur.*

IMPE'ACHER, *n. f.* [*from impach*.] An accuser; one who brings an accusation against another.

Many of our fiercest *impachers* would leave the delinquent to the merciful indulgence of a Saviour. *Gov. of the Tongue.*

IMPE'ACHMENT, *n. f.* [*from impach*.] Not in use.

1. Hindrance; let; impediment; obstruction. Not in use.
Tell us what things, during your late continuance there, are most offensive, and the greatest *impachment* to the good government thereof. *Spenser on Ireland.*
2. Turn thee back,
And tell thy king I do not seek him now;
But could be willing to march on to Calais,
Without *impachment*. *Shaksp. Henry V.*
Neither is this accession of necessity any *impachment* to Christian liberty, or enjoining of mens consciences. *Sanderf.*

IMPE'ACHMENT, *n. f.* [*from impach*.] Not in use.

The king, provok'd to it by the queen,
Devil'd *impachments* to imprison him. *Shak. Rich. III.*
The lord Somers, though his accusers would gladly have dropped their *impachment*, was instant with them for the prosecution. *Addison.*

The consequences of Coriolanus's *impachment* had like to have been fatal to his state. *Swift.*

TO IMPE'ACH, *v. a.* [*in* and *pach*.]

1. To form in resemblance of pearls.
Innumerable as the stars of night,
Or stars of morning, dewdrops, which the sun
Impalls on every leaf, and ev'ry flow'r. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
2. To decorate as with pearls.
The dew of the morning *impall'd* every thorn, and scatter diamonds on the verdant mantle of the earth. *Digby to Pope.*

IMPECCABILITY, *n. f.* [*impeccabilis*, Fr. *from impeccabile*.]

Exemption from failure;
Infallibility and *impeccability* are two of his attributes. *Pope.*

IMPECCABLE, *adj.* [*impeccable*, French; *in* and *pece*, Latin.] Exempt from possibility of sin.

That man pretends he never commits any act prohibited by the word of God, and then that were a rare charm to render him *impeccable*, or that is the means of confecting every fil of his. *Hammond on Fundamentals.*

TO IMPE'DE, *v. a.* [*impedis*, Latin.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct.

All the forces are mustered to *impede* its passage. *Decay of Piety.*

The way is open, and no stop to force
The stars return, or to *impede* their course. *Creech.*

IMPE'DIMENT, *n. f.* [*impedimentum*, Latin.] Hindrance; let; impediment; obstruction; opposition.

The minds of beasts grudge not at their bodies comfort, nor are their senses letted from enjoying their objects: we have the *impediments* of honour, and the torments of conscience. *Sider.*

What *impediments* there are to hinder it, and which were the speediest way to remove them. *Hobbs.*

The life is led most happily wherein all virtue is exercised without *impediment* or let. *Hobbs.*

They bring one that was deaf, and had an *impediment* in his speech. *Mar. vii. 32.*

But for my tears,
The most *impediments* unto my speech,
I had forefall'd this dear and deep rebuke. *Shaksp. H. IV.*

May I never
To this good purpose, that so fairly shews,
Dream of *impediment*. *Shaksp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Free from th' *impediments* of light and noise,
Man, thus retir'd, his nobler thoughts employs. *Waller.*

Fear is the greatest *impediment* to martyrdom; and he that is overcome by little arguments of pain, will hardly consent to lose his life with torments. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

TO IMPE'L, *v. a.* [*impello*, Latin.] To drive on towards a point; to urge forward; to press on.

So Myrrha's mind, *impell'd* on either side,
Takes ev'ry bent, but cannot long abide. *Dryden's Ovid.*

The surge *impell'd* me on a craggy coast. *Pope.*

Propitious gales
Attend thy voyage, and *impel* thy sails. *Pope's Odyssey.*

A mightier pow'r the strong direction sends,
And several men *impels* to several ends;
This drives them constant to a certain coast. *Pope.*

IMPE'LLENT, *n. f.* [*impellens*, Latin.] An impulsive power; a power that drives forward.

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How such a variety of motions should be regularly managed, in such a wilderness of passages, by mere blind *impellens* and material conveyances, I have not the least conjecture. *Glauco.*

TO IMPE'ND, *v. n.* [*impender*, Lat.] To hang over; to be at hand; to press nearly.

It expresses our deep sorrow for our past sins, and our lively sense of God's impending wrath. *Smairidge's Sermons.*

Destruction fure o'er all your heads *impends*;
Ulysses comes, and death his steps attends. *Pope's Odyssey.*

No story I unfold of publick woes,
Nor bear advices of impending foes. *Pope's Odyssey.*

IMPE'NDENT, *adj.* [*impendens*, Latin.] Imminent; hanging over; pressing closely.

If the evil feared or *impending* be a greater sensible evil than the good, it over-rules the appetite to averfation. *Hale.*

Dreadful in arms, on Landen's glorious plain
Place Ormond's duke: *impending* in the air
Let his keen fabre, comet-like, appear. *Prior.*

IMPE'NDENCE, *n. f.* [*from impendens*.] The state of hanging over; near approach.

Though it be good, yet sometimes it is not safe to be attempted, by reason of the *impending* of a greater sensible evil. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

IMPE'NE'TRABILITY, *n. f.* [*impenetrabilis*, Fr. *from impenetrabile*.]

1. Quality of not being pierceable.
All bodies, so far as experience reaches, are either hard or may be hardened; and we have no other evidence of universal *impenetrability*, besides a large experience, without an experimental exception. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Infusceptibility of intellectual impression.

IMPE'NETRABLE, *adj.* [*impenetrabilis*, Fr. *from impenetrabilis*, Lat.]

1. Not to be pierced; not to be entered by any external force.
With hardning cold, and forming heat,
The cyclops did their strokes repeat,
Before th' *impenetrable* shield was wrought. *Dryden.*
2. Impervious; not admitting entrance.
Deep into some thick covert would I run,
Impenetrable to the stars or sun. *Dryden.*
The mind frights itself with any thing reflected on in grofs: things, thus offer'd to the mind, carry the shew of nothing but difficulty in them, and are thought to be wrapped up in *impenetrable* obscurity. *Locke.*
3. Not to be taught; not to be informed.
4. Not to be affected; not to be moved.
It is the most *impenetrable* cur
That ever kept with men.
Let him alone;
I'll follow him no more with bootless prayers. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
Some will never believe a proposition in divinity, if any thing can be said against it: they will be credulous in all affairs of life, but *impenetrable* by a sermon of the gospel. *Taylor.*

IMPE'NETRABLY, *adv.* [*from impenetrabilis*.] With hardness to a degree incapable of impression.

Blunt the sense, and fit it for a skull
Of solid proof, *impenetrably* dull. *Pope's Dunciad.*

IMPE'NITENCE, *n. f.* [*impenitence*, Fr. *in* and *penitence*.] Ob-

IMPE'NITENCY, *n. f.* [*impenitency*, Fr. *in* and *penitency*.] Ob-

duracy; want of remorse for crimes; final disregard of God's threatenings or mercy.

Where one man ever comes to repent, a thousand end their days in final *impenitence*. *South's Sermons.*

Before the revelation of the gospel the wickedness and *impenitency* of the heathens was a much more excusable thing, because they were in a great measure ignorant of the rewards of another life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

He will advance from one degree of wickedness and *impenitence* to another, till at last he becomes hardened without remorse. *Rogers's Sermons.*

IMPE'NITENT, *adj.* [*impenitent*, Fr. *in* and *penitent*.] Finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate.

Our Lord in anger hath granted some *impenitent* mens requests; as, on the other side, the apostle's suit he hath of favour and mercy not granted. *Hooker.*

They dy'd
Impenitent, and left a race behind
Like to themselves. *Milton.*

When the reward of penitents, and punishment of *impenitents*, is once assented to as true, 'tis impossible but the mind of man should wish for the one, and have dislikes to the other. *Hammond.*

IMPE'NITENTLY, *adv.* [*from impenitent*.] Obdurately; without repentance.

The condition required of us is a confellation of all the gospel graces, every one of them rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not wilfully, and *impenitently* lived and died in. *Ham.*

What crowds of these, *impenitently* bold,
In sounds and jingling syllables grown old,
Still run on poets! *Pope.*

IMPE'NIOUS, *adj.* [*in* and *pennia*, Latin.] Wanting wings.

It is generally received an earwing hath no wings, and is

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reckoned amongst *impenious* insects; but he that shall with a needle put aside the short and sheathy cales on their back, may draw forth two wings, larger than in many flies. *Brown.*

IMPE'RATE, *adj.* [*imperatus*, Latin.] Done with condescension; done by direction of the mind.

The elicit internal acts of any habit may be quick and vigorous, when the external *imperate* acts of the same habit utterly cease. *South's Sermons.*

Those natural and involuntary actions are not done by deliberation, yet they are done by the energy of the soul and instrumentality of the spirits, as well as those *imperate* acts, wherein we see the empire of the soul. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

IMPE'RATIVE, *adj.* [*imperativus*, Fr. *imperativus*, Latin.] Commanding; expressive of command.

The verb is formed in a different manner, to signify the intention of commanding, forbidding, allowing, disallowing, entreating; which likewise, from the principal use of it, is called the *imperative* mood. *Clarke's Latin Grammar.*

IMPE'CEPTIBLE, *adj.* [*impeceptibilis*, Fr. *in* and *peceptibilis*.]

Not to be discovered; not to be perceived; small; subtle; quick or slow so as to elude observation.

Some things are in their nature *impeceptible* by our sense; yea, and the more refined parts of material existence, which, by reason of their subtilty, escape our perception. *Hale.*

In the sudden changes of his subject with almost *impeceptible* connections, the Theban poet is his master. *Dryden.*

The parts must have their outlines in waves, resembling flames, or the gliding of a snake upon the ground: they must be almost *impeceptible* to the touch, and even. *Dryden.*

The alterations in the globe are very flight, and almost *impeceptible*, and such as tend to the benefit of the earth. *Wood.*

IMPE'CEPTIBLENESS, *n. f.* [*from impeceptibilis*.] The quality of eluding observation.

Many excellent things there are in nature, which, by reason of their subtilty and *impeceptibility* to us, are not so much as within any of our faculties to apprehend. *Hale.*

IMPE'CEPTIBLY, *adv.* [*from impeceptibilis*.] In a manner not to be perceived.

Upon reading of a fable we are made to believe we advise ourselves: the moral insinuates itself *impeceptibly*, we are taught by surprize, and become wiser and better unawares. *Add.*

IMPE'RFECT, *adj.* [*imperfait*, Fr. *imperfaitus*, Latin.]

1. Not complete; not absolutely finished; defective. Used either of persons or things.
Something he left *imperfait* in the state,
Which, since his coming forth, is thought of,
Which brought the kingdom so much fear and danger,
That his return was most required. *Shaksp.*
Opinion is a light, vain, crude and *imperfait* thing, settled in the imagination; but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the ficture of reason. *Ben. Johnson.*
The middle action, which produceth *imperfait* bodies, is fitly called, by some of the ancients, iniquation or inconcoction, which is a kind of putrefaction. *Bacon.*
The ancients were *imperfait* in the doctrine of meteors, by their ignorance of gunpowder and fireworks. *Brown.*
There are divers things we agree to be knowledge by the bare light of nature, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our *imperfait* intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure. *Boyle.*
A marcor is either *imperfait*, tending to a greater withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an intire waisting of the body, excluding all cure. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
The still-born founds upon the palate hung,
And dy'd *imperfait* on the fair ring tongue. *Dryden.*
As obscure and *imperfait* ideas often involve our reason, so do dubious words puzzle men. *Locke.*
2. Frail; not completely good.
IMPE'RFECTI'ON, *n. f.* [*imperfecio*, Fr. *from imperfait*.] Defect; failure; fault, whether physical or moral; whether of persons or things.
Laws, as all other things human, are many times full of *imperfecio*; and that which is supposed behoveful unto men, prove oftentimes most pernicious. *Hooker.*
The duke had taken to wife Anne Stanhope, a woman for many *imperfecio*ns intolerable; but for pride monstrous. *Haywo.*
*Imperfecio*ns would not be half so much taken notice of, if vanity did not make proclamation of them. *L'Estrange.*
The world is more apt to censure than applaud, and himself fuller of *imperfecio*ns than virtues. *Addison's Spectator.*
These are rather to be imputed to the simplicity of the age than to any *imperfecio* in that divine poet. *Addison.*

IMPE'RFECTLY, *adv.* [*from imperfait*.] Not completely; not fully; not without failure.

Should sinking nations summon you away,
Maria's love might justify your stay;
Imperfaitly the many vows are paid,
Which for your safety to the gods were made. *Stepney.*
Those would hardly understand language or reason to any tolerable degree; but only a little and *imperfaitly* about things familiar. *Locke.*

IMPE'RIORABLE.